

JAKLEWICZ, Hanna

Psychiatric and social conditioning in juvenile crimes.
Neurol.neurochir. psychiat. Pol. 14 no. 2:303-307 Mr-Apr '64.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Psychiczych AM w Gdansk (Kierownik:
prof. dr T.Bilikiewicz).

JAKLEWICZ, Przemyslaw, mgr inz.; KUPRAS, Krystyn, mgr inz.

Designing ship's ordinate lines by means of electronic computers. Bud
okretowe Warszawa 8 no.3:81-85 Mr '63.

1. Centralne Biuro Konstrukcji Okretowych Nr 1, Gdansk.

JAKLIC, OTMAR

YUGOSLAVIA/Engineering - Electric Power Apr/May 49
Stations
Construction

"Hydromechanical Equipment of Pillar-Type Electric
Power Stations," Otmar Jaklic, Engr Maribor 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Elektrotehnicki vesnik" No 4/5

Pillar-type power-station construction is becoming
more common, and hydromechanical equipment must be
made to conform with it. Describes equipment of
"Mariborski otok" station in some detail, with
examples of cooperation received from various
enterprises in manufacture of large machine elements.
Includes twelve illustrations.

150R26

JAKLINSKI, Adam

Natural death or death by injury of shock susceptible body parts.
Arch.med.sad., Warszawa 6:79-81 1955.

1. Z Zakladu Medycyny Sadowej A.M. w Lublinie. Kierownik: prof.
dr. W. Dzulynski.

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES

heart region after accid. fract. of ribs & sternum,
causing sudden death, medicolegal determ. by post-
mortem exam.)

(DEATH, SUDDEN,

caused by trauma of heart region after accid. fract.
of ribs & sternum, medicolegal determ. by post-mortem
exam.)

(ACCIDENTS

fract. of ribs & sternum causing inj. of heart region
& sudden death, medicolegal determ. of cause of death)

JAKLINSKI, Adam.

An unusual case of traumatic gangrene of the lungs. Arch.med.
sad., Warszawa 6:82-86 1955.

1. Z Zakladu Medycyny Sadowej A.M. w Lublinie. Kierownik:
prof. dr W. Dzulyński.

(LUNGS, gangrene

caused by inj., fatal, post-mortem determ. of cause
of death, medicolegal aspect)

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,

lungs causing gangrene & death, post-mortem determ.
medicolegal aspects)

(GANGRENE,

lungs, caused by inj, fatal, post-mortem determ. of
cause of death, medicolegal aspects.)

GERKOWICZ, T.; JAKLINSKI, A.

Case of endomyocardial fibroelastosis. *Pediat. polska* 31 no.4:
445-448 Apr 56.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Dzieci A.M. w Lublinie. Kier.: doc. dr. med.
W. Klepacki i z Zakladu Medycyny Sadowej A.M. w Lublinie Kier.:
prof. dr. med. W. Dzulyński, Lublin, Staszica 11, Klin. Ped.
(CARDIAC ENLARGEMENT, in infant and child,
endocardial fibroelastosis (Pol))

JAKLINSKI, Andrzej, doc. dr.; ERYC, Stanislaw

Evaluation of sequelae of injury in deformative fibrous bone degeneration (Paget's osteitis deformans). Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.3:108-110 18 Ja '65

1. Z Zakladu Medycyny Sadowej Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. A. Jaklin-'''' - Zakladu Radiologii Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. K. Skorzynski).

POLAND

JAKLINSKI, Andrzej. Department of Legal Medicine (Zaklad Medycyny Sadowej), AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Lublin (Director: Prof. Dr. W. DZULYNSKI)

"Experimental Studies on Cerebrospinal Fluid Chlorides Concentration in Post-Mortem Examinations."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 17, No 39, 24 Sep 52, pp 1499-1502.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] CSF from terminal and large reservoir were studied by Mohr method for chloride ion concentration 2-96 hours after death on 52 bodies. Correlation coefficient of $r=0.26$ established for large, and none for terminal reservoir CSF. Test cannot be used to establish time of death. Of 10 references, 6 are in the English, 4 in the German, and 2 in the Polish language.

1/1

JAKLOVA, Stanislava, inz.

Blast furnace operation control by measurement of pressure differences. Hut listy 19 no. 4: 268-271 Ap '64.

1. Research and Testing Institute, Nova hut Klémenta Gottwalda, Ostrava-Kuncice.

JAKLOVESKY, A.

Results obtained with a new anti-diarrhoseic dietetic product,
cellulose-lignin powder. Rumanian M. Rev. 3 no.4:30-32 O-D '59.

1. Department of Paediatrics of the Unified District Hospital in
Oradea.

(DIARRHEA, in inf. & childh.)

(LIGNIN, therapy)

(CELLULOSE, therapy)

JAKLOVSZKY, Alfons

Notes on catamnesis of cases of Bouillaud-Sokolski's rheumatism hospitalized in the children's clinic of Odorhei between 1950-1955. Probl. reumat., Bucur. no.5:127-129 1958.

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE

evolution & results of ther. in child. of Odorhei, Rumania)

JANOWICZ, DAZIMIERZ.

Obsługa radiotelefonu i echosondy. Warszawa, wydawn. komunikacyjne,
1954. 81 p. (Poradnik rybaka morskiego, zesz. 8)

SOURCE: East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

JACK, E.

47. The first harvester-thresher (combine) produced in Hungary, by E. Jákó (Lobbermeke) Industrial Organization. Vol. IV, No. 7, pp. 1-3 (July 1950).

In celebration of May 1, the workers of the Leningrad State Agricultural Machine Factory (LMAF) ordered to turn out the first Hungarian combine one and a half months earlier than the date originally set; this task was successfully fulfilled. The desire of the workers to serve our socialist agriculture, the excellent team work of the various crews made possible the first sample combine to be completed ahead of schedule. The introduction in agriculture of this machine will have far-reaching effects. The combine will afford great economy in harvesting and threshing and is indispensable for large-scale agriculture. Only two persons are required to operate the combine. As an important advantage of this type over those built in the past it should be mentioned that the cutting mechanism is mounted to front of the machine and all other working parts are assembled within the working width of the entire machine. This enables the combine to start harvesting without any preliminary cutting. In designing special consideration was paid to keeping the weight of the threshing mechanism down, bearing in mind that the combine must also perform on loose soil. The cutting mechanism is constructed to ensure an even cutting of the crop.

• H JAKO, F.

MEZOGAZDASGI IPAR — AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY
Vol. IV — 1950
No. 9, Sept.

31

I. Joubert

517 111

Modeling and capturing data

pp 13 14

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"Tej es tejtermek, hal, hasznos elvöd es lottvöd, hutes es jaggvartas.
00szellitottak: Jako Frigyes et al.) Kereskedelmi Szekkonv- es Larkiedo.
128 o. (Kereskedelmi aruismemet) (Milk and dairy products, fish, useful
game and game products, refrigeration, and the production of ice; a hand-
book on properties and methods).

SQ: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954.

MISSURA, Tibor, dr.; JAKO, Geza

Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann sarcoidosis of the upper respiratory tract. Orv. hetil. 96 no.20:556-557 15 May 55.

1. A Peterfy Sandor-utcai korhaz-Rendelo (igazgato-Lendvai, Jozsef dr.) Ful- orr- gegoszstalyanak (foorvos: Fleischmann, Lasso, az Orvostudomanyok Doktora) kozlenenye.
(SARCOIDOSIS,
nose.)
(NASAL CAVITY, diseases,
sarcoidosis,)

SZMUK, Imre, dr.; BACH, Imre, dr.; DANZIGER, Laszlo, dr.; FEKETE, Balazs, dr.;
FLEISCHMANN, Laszlo, dr.; JAKO, Gasa, dr.; MISSURA, Tibor, dr.;
POPPER, Seuzsanna, dr.; SZABADOS, Daisy, dr.

Use of radioiodine in localization of inflamed regions (foci,
abscesses). Orv. hetil. 97 no.34:949-951 19 Aug 56.

1. A Fovarosí Peterfy Sándor u. Korhazrendelő (igazgató:
Landvai, József, dr.) közleménye.

(BRAIN, abscess

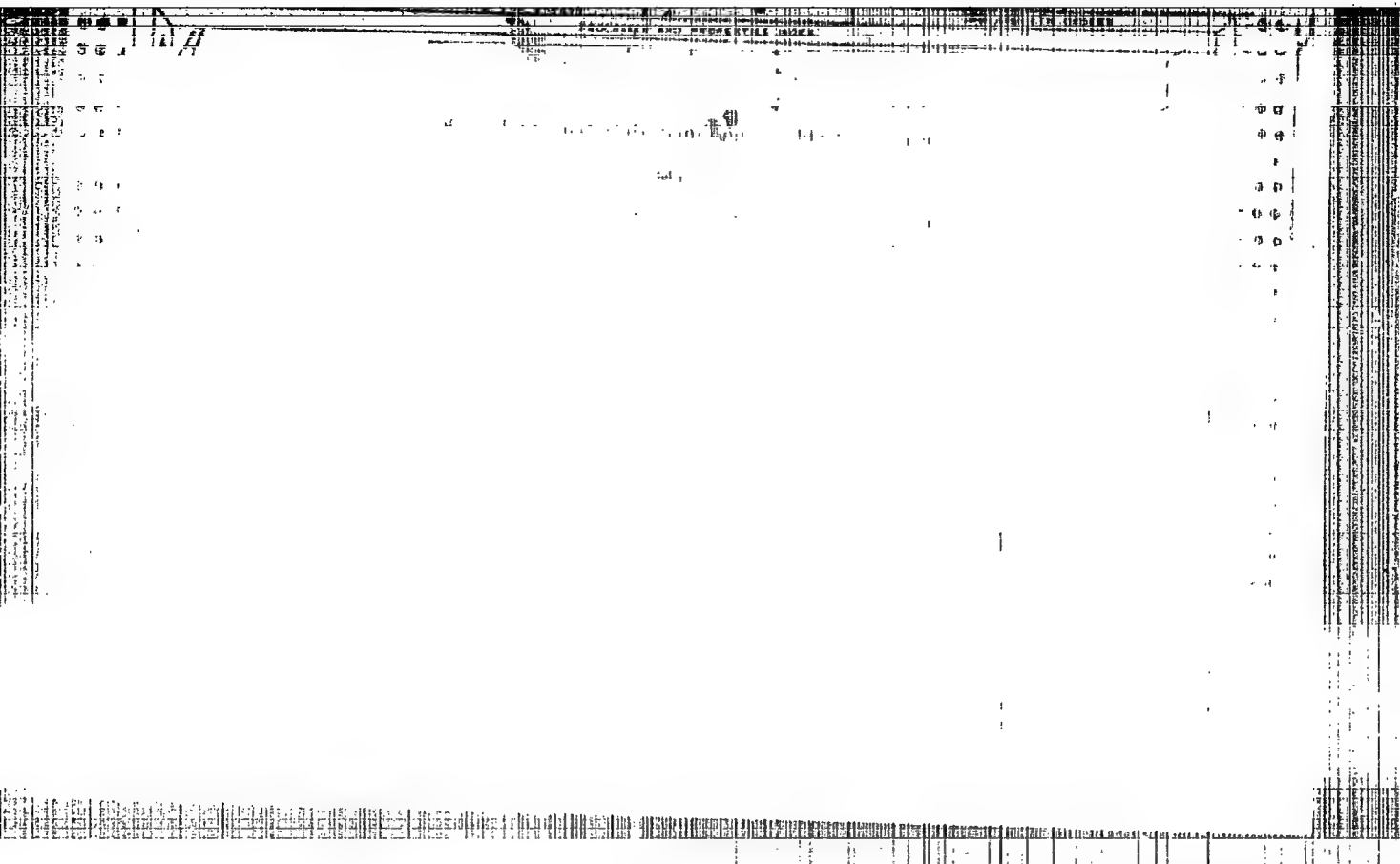
exper., localization with radioiodine in dogs (Hun))

(IODINE, radioactive

in localization of exper. brain abscesses in dogs (Hun))

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

BANYASZ, T.; JAKO, J.; HORVATTH, I.

On the effect of treatment with butylbiguanide on the liver function. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 21 no.3:257-262 '65.

1. II. Medizinische Abteilung und Zentrallaboratorium des Bajcsy-Zsilinszky-Krankenhauses, Budapest. Submitted November 16, 1964.

HUNGARY

KOCSIS, Gyorgy; JAKO, Janos; Clinic of Dermatology and Venereal Diseases of the Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemibeteg Elinikája), Szeged.

"Continuous Electrophoresis."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol 14, No 5, Oct 62, pp 535-544.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Modern protein research obtained many of its results by means of continuous electrophoresis. The method and the results are briefly reviewed. The authors describe their Grassmann-type apparatus, built in 1959. They also summarize their results which were obtained in experiments designed to establish their method and to reproduce data already published. [81 references, predominantly Western.]

L
1/1

~~YAKO~~

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Processing of Naturally Deposited Solid Fuels. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 75186.

Author : Yako, Takaoh, Vosatko.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Experiments in Preparing Coke From Non-Coking Coals in Hungary.

Orig Pub: Koks, smola, gaz., 1957, 2, No 6, 299-303, Diskus, 303.

Abstract: Results are reported on the preliminary experiments that were carried out in chamber furnaces (Didge's type) for producing coke from native brown coals. The experiments were varied: briquetting prior to coking, coking followed by briquetting and also repeated coking.

Card 1/2

37

AUTHOR: Jako, Ludwig

SOV/68-59-5-24/25

TITLE: The Use of Coal Briquettes in Coking Charges
(Primeneniye ugol'nykh briketov v shikhte dlya
koksovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 62-63 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Abstracted from: Koks-Smola-Gaz, 1958, Nr 2
(Polish journal).
Abstracted by V.F. Sakhnenko.

Card 1/1

1. J. J.

- "Development and Tasks of the Innovator Movement in the Building Industry." p. 4
- "The Building of the People's Stadium Speeded with Innovations." p. 6
- "Innovators for 100,000 Dwellings." p. 7
- "Conference of Innovators in the Building Industry at H. Irigoyen." p. 8
- "A Criticism of the Innovator Movement in the Cement Factory in Debrecen." p. 8
- "Sheet Clippings in Electrical Engineering." p. 9
- "The Electricians Discussed their Innovation Problems." p. 10
- "New Hungarian Machines of the Building Industry Constructed Through Innovations." p. 10
- "Our Miners Following Comrade Rakosi's Teaching." p. 11
- "Results of Metallurgical Innovators in the First Quarter of the Year." p. 11
- "The Stakhanovite Innovator of the Crisologop Factory." p. 11
- "Innovation Tasks in the Mechanization of Agriculture." p. 12
- "The Innovators Became the Representatives of our Working Peasants." p. 12
- "Istvan Machovits, a Kossuth Prize-Winning Innovator." p. 13
- "Andor Budincsevic, a Kossuth Prize-winning Innovator." p. 13
- "Stakhanovites of the Turners' Contest." p. 13
- "The Innovator Movement in Poland." p. 14
- "Soviet Building Constructions." p. 15
- "Assembly Line Production in the Building Industry." p. 15
- "A Soviet Turner as an Innovator." p. 15
- (Ujitol Lania. Vol. 5, no. 8 Apr. 1953 Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. Vol. 2, no. 9
Library of Congress, Sept 1953, Uncl.

JAKOB, Gaon, d-r

Use of soluble antigen prepared from domestic strains of *Rickettsia prowazekii* in laboratory diagnosis of typhus. Med. arh., Sarajevo 13 no.1:31-42 Ja-F '59.

1. Epidemioloski institut Med. fakulteta u Sarajevu, ref: prof. d-r M. Aranicki.

(TYPHUS diag.)
(ANTIGENS)

ARANICKI, Milos; JAKOB, Gaon; SLOTHLY, E.

Recent epidemiology studies on endemic nephropathies in People's Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina. Med. arh. 15 no.3:99-130 My-Je '61.

1. Epidemioloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (Sef: prof. dr Milos Aranicki) Centralni higijenski zavod u Sarajevu (Direktor: dr Ante Jamnicki).
(KIDNEY DISEASES epidemiol)

GOMORI, Pal; NAGY, Zoltan; JAKOB, Imre; VOJDA, Vera

On some problems related to the investigation of renal circulation.
Biol orv kozl MTA 11 no.4:383-396 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinika ja.
(KIDNEYS)

H/502/62/031/001/001/002
D409/D301

AUTHORS: Bánkóvi, Gy., Sarkadi, K., Horváth, J. and Jakob, K.

TITLE: The design and evaluation of diesel-oil desulphurization experiments by mathematical-statistical methods

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 31, no. 1-3, 1962, 23-30

TEXT: The High-Pressure Research Institute in Budapest - Pétfürdő is conducting research on hydrotreating of sulphur-rich diesel-oil cuts obtained from Soviet crude. To facilitate the tedious experiments, the mathematical-statistical method of so-called factorial experiments with partial repetition was used and is described in this article. This widely used method was slightly modified to meet the requirements of experiments aimed at determining the influence of operating conditions on the efficiency of the hydrotreating process. The test results can generally be formulated

$$z = f(u, v, x, y) + \varepsilon_{u, v, x, y}$$

Card 1/3

H/502/62/031/001/001/002
D409/D301

The design and evaluation ...

where $f(u,v,x,y)$ is the systematic influence of operating conditions (pressure, temperature, space velocity, and gas-to-product ratio), and $\varepsilon_{u,v,x,y}$ are random variables with expectation zero. Using this mathematical model and some simplifying assumptions (neglect of higher-order interactions), it was possible to reduce hydrotreating experiments from 81, i.e. all possible combinations of the four factors in three levels, to only 36 at an estimated error (block design) of $\pm 4 - 5\%$. The hydrotreating tests proper were performed in a 200 ml laboratory-scale and a 400 l semi-production scale reactor. It was found that the desulphurization efficiency could be increased by raising the reaction temperature (to 360 - 390°C) or pressure, and reducing the space velocity. An optimum desulphurization degree was attained at a gas-to-product ratio of 500 Nm^3/m^3 . There are 2 figures and 1 table. The English-language references are: O. Kempthorne: The Design and Analysis of Experiments. (Wiley, New York) 1952; D.J. Finney: An Introduction to the Theory of Experimental Design. (The University of Chicago Press) 1960; K.A. Brownlee: Industrial Experimentation. 1947.

Card 2/3

KUCHAR, Lumir, inz., C.Sc.; BLAHOZ, Otakar, inz.; JAKOB, Miloslav, inz.

Corrosion of materials in the barite furnace. Sbornik skol ban 8
no.3:313-319 '62.

1. Odborni asistenti katedry nauky o kovech, Vysoka skola banska,
Ostrava.

JAKOŠ, Milanlav, Inz.; JAKOŠOVA, Arna, Inz.

Methods of corrosion measurement of the glued metal joints.
Sbornik škol ban 8 no.3:321-327 '62.

1. Odborný asistent katedry nauky o kovech, Vysoká škola báňská,
Ostrava (for Jakob).

KUCHAR, Lumir, inz., C.Sc.; JAKOB, Miloslav, inz.

Practical use of mathematical curve analysis of aluminum alloy
metallographic diagrams. Sbor VSB Ostrava 8 No.5:545-558 '62.

1. Katedra nauky o kovech, Vysoka skola banska.

JAKOB, Miloslav, inz.; OPLEROVA, Ludmila

Hardening of leather shape-kives. Sbor VSB Ostrava 8 no.5:589-
600 '62.

1. Katedra nauky o kovech, Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

JAKOB, M., inž.

Formation and development of fatigue cracks. Sbor VSB
Ostrava 9 no.3:365-377 '63.

1. Katedra nauky o kovech, Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

TEINDL, J., prof. inž. DrSc.; KUBIŠA, L., inž. CSc.; JAKOB, M., inž.

Causes of enamel chipping in cast-iron castings. Spor
VSB Ostrava 9 no.3:453-466 '63.

1. Katedra nauky o kovech a tepelného zpracování, Vysoká škola báňská, Ostrava.
2. Člen korespondent Československé akademie věd (for Teindl).

JAKOB, Miloslav, inz.

Methods of determining fatigue cracks. Sbor VSB Ostrava 10 no.3:
395-402 '64.

1. Chair of Metal Science of the Higher School of Mining,
Ostrava. Submitted June 20, 1963.

JAKO, Peter, dr.

Hemangiomatosis and dyschondroplasia (Maffucci's syndrome).

Orv. hetil. 106 no.37:1759-1760 12 S'65.

1. Országos Testnevelési és Sportegészségügyi Intézet, Belosztály
(előíró: Lang, István, dr.).

BIRO, Andraa, dr.; LOINCZ, Bela, dr.; JAKOB, Elena, technical munkatars.

Our experiences with blood and fluid infusion through the
subclavian vein. Orv. hetil. 105. no.6:265-266 9 F'64

1. Baraolti Egyesitett Korhaz Sebészeti Osztaly (Roman Nefkoztar-
sasag, Brasov tartomany).

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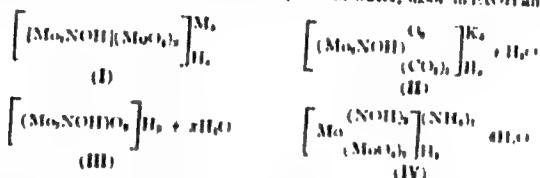
IANCU, A.; JAKOB, S.; DIVIN, M.; IANCU, A., Jr.; SURIANI, T.; VLADUTIJU, V.

The EEG in pediatric dystrophy. Cesk. pediat. 19 no.6:528-529
Je'64.

1. Detska klinika university v Kluzi (prednosta: prof. dr. A.
Iancu); Neurochirurgicka nemocnice v Kluzi (reditel: dr. S. Jakob).

Reduction of compounds of hexavalent molybdenum by hydrazine. W. F. JACKSON AND W. KOLLEWANT. *Russkii Khim.*, 9, 667-75 (675 German) (1929). In the reaction of N_2H_4 on compounds of Mo^{VI} N_2H_4 is oxidized practically completely to N_2 , N_2H_4 under the best conditions (high acid concn. and high temp.) reduces Mo^{VI} only to Mo^{IV} . Thus, N_2H_4 is a suitable reducing agent for prepn of Mo^{IV} compounds. Compds. contg. Mo^{IV} and Mo^{VI} as oxidation reduction complexes were used for partial reduction of the molybdates. The complex anions of these compounds are formed only in weakly acid soln., molybdenum blue being obtained in strongly acid soln., while in strongly acid concns. the reduction of Mo^{VI} to Mo^{IV} takes place directly without the formation of the oxidation reduction complexes as intermediate products. Ammonium paramolybdate (14 g.) was dissolved in 170 cc. H_2O , acidified with 3 cc. AcOH (30%), 2 g. hydrazine sulfate in 100 cc. H_2O was added and the soln. heated slowly to boiling until N_2 evolution had ceased. NH_4Cl (2 g.) was added to the hot soln., the ppt. was filtered and 3 g. NH_4Cl more was added at 40° . Crystals sep'd after 4 to 5 days were recrystallized from alc. giving a red brown salt, $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{VI} \\ \text{MoO}_4 \\ \text{C} \\ \text{MoO}_4 \\ \text{V} \end{array} \right] \text{NH}_4$. In an analogous way the corresponding Ba salt (+ $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was obtained as a brown ppt. less sol. in H_2O than the NH_4 salt. PETERSON AND KUDERNA.

Compounds of hexavalent molybdenum with hydroxylamine. W. F. JAKB AND H. JEROMEKA Kossida (*Chem. 11, 229*; *Ann. German. 252*, 3 (1911)). Heide and Hoffmann's compounds (*Z. anorg. allgem. Chem. 12, 277* (1896)) prep'd by heating a state, but their reducing properties and color must be ascribed to the combined NH_4OH valent. Reduction of these salts by the isohydrotic method or with NH_4 Ag salt gave 15% H_2SO_4 soln with 4% ferrous alum at the boiling temp. by decoupling of 1 in a cry. crystalline with 14H₂O is a brown red microcryst. powder, probably trichloro, slightly sol. in water, sol. in dil. AcOH , sol. in strong acids with decoupling and has a color varying with the strength of the acid, it is sol. in weak alkalies and alkali metal endomates under decoupling. It loses 14H₂O at 105°, without any change in the chem. character. The NH_4 salt resembles the K salt. The Ba salt is microcryst. The Na salt (with 1 H₂O) is prep'd from the Ba salt by interaction with Na_2CO_3 in 1% AcOH mono- or tri-chloro brownish red crystals, very sol. in water, insol. in EtOH and acetone.



By treatment of the K salt of this series with KIO_4 , the compound II is formed, which when

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treated with dil. acids liberates CO_2 and gives the free acid III. The acid III reacts with this hydroxylaminomolybdic acid gives with alkalis deep red salt series, with acids intensely colored complex compds. The group contains the 10 val. of nucleus Mo_2NOH . Oxidation of the hydroxylamine in this compd. with $\text{NH}_4\text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4$ is possible only in the presence of a strong base, after decomposition of the complex. Oxidation to acids yields NO as a by-product. The NH_4 salt (IV) of a polyhydroxylaminomolybdic acid is described. The complex of other compounds with hydroxylamine, also of that described by Cameron (C. A. 22, 1022; 24, 3723) is doubtful. Theoretically NH_4OH acts upon molybdic acid ions as follows: Polyhydroxylamino complexes are, as combinations of the oxidizer (Mo^{6+}) and the reducer (2NOH), an initial stage in the reduction. The true reduction process, however, takes place in the complex itself as a result of the deformation of the electronic orbitals which combine the oxidizer with the reducer. Thus in the polyhydroxylamino complexes the Mo^{6+} ions are transformed into Mo^{5+} and the NOH ions into NOH . This deformation process is illustrated by electronic models. In the case of Heide-Hoffmann's salt, which is an oxidation product of low valent Mo_2NOH compds., the central Mo atoms are hexavalent, but the nonspherical NOH group causes also a deformation of the electronic orbitals, and hence both intramolecular Mo^{6+} ions assume an ionic structure of a lower valency.

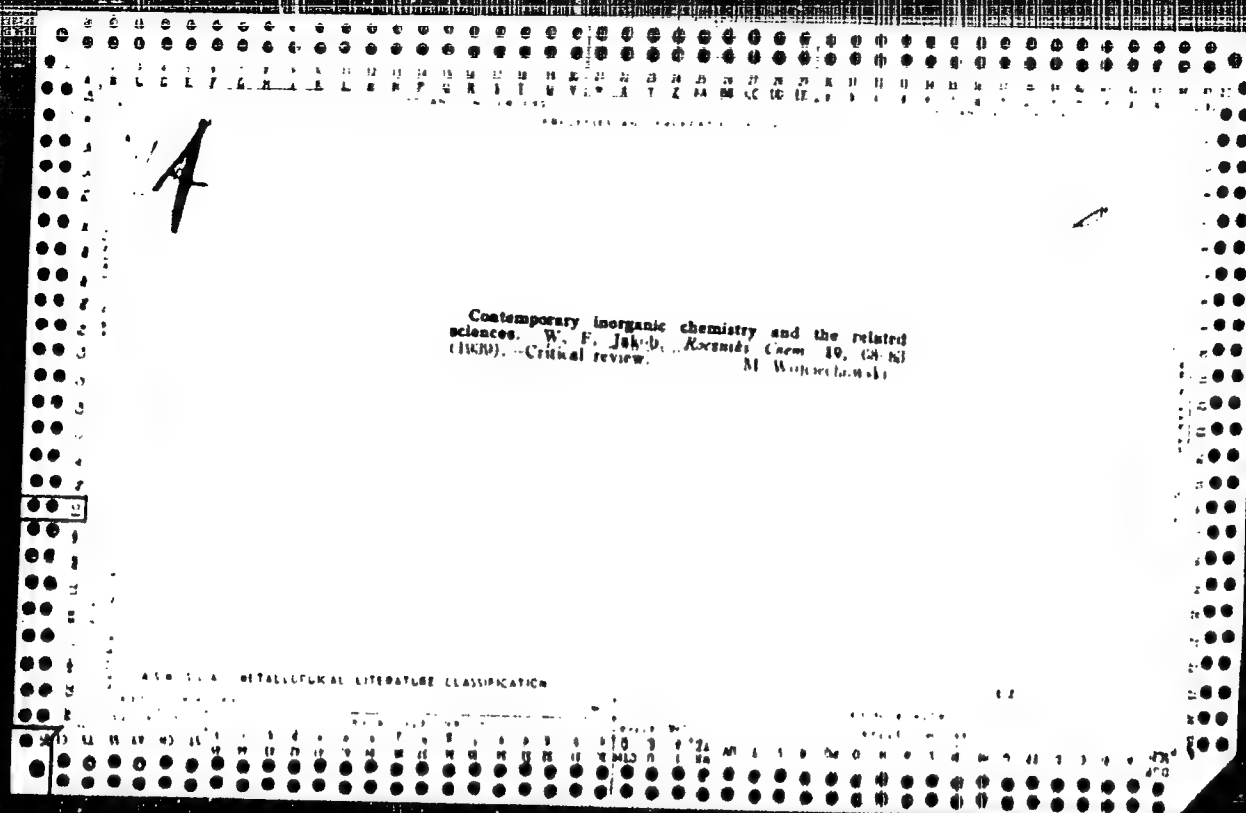
Quadrivalent molybdenum. II. Hydrolysis of complex cyanides of the type $\text{Na}[\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_2]$. A hydroxide of quadrivalent molybdenum. W. F. Jakiš and C. Michalewicz. *Russk. Chem.* 12, 570-587 (1932); *cf. C. I.* 10, 2031. The hydrolysis of red Mo hydroxycyanides proceeds in two steps and is influenced by H ions. In pure H_2O only blue products of the hydrolysis are obtained, viz. $\text{Na}[\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}]$ (I), blue, strongly double-refracting needles, from a soln. of 10 g. of the red $\text{Na}[\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_2] \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (I) in 150 g. H_2O with 2.50 cc. 1% $\text{K}_2[\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_2]$ results from the neutralization of the red $\text{K}_2[\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_2] \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (II) with CO_2 , AcOH or NH_4OAc . *Cd salt*, $[\text{Cd}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6][\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_2]$, blue-purple, from neutralization of I with a 1% soln. of AcOH and addn. of CdCl_2 . *Ammonio Cd salt*, $[\text{Cd}(\text{NH}_3)_6][\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_2]$, purple crystals, insol. in H_2O , sol. with blue color in concd. NH_3 , from the interaction of the red alkali salts and an NH_3 soln. of CdCl_2 in presence of NH_4Cl . It is decomposed by hot Na_2CO_3 soln. with evolution of NH_3 and formation of CdCO_3 . *Mn salt*, $[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6][\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_2]$, blue-purple crystals, from neutralization of I and addn. of MnCl_2 . *Ammonio Mn salt*, purple ppt., $[\text{Mn}(\text{NH}_3)_6][\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_2] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, from the addn. of MnCl_2 and NH_3 to the nearly neutralized soln. of II. In the presence of larger amts. of NH_3 another salt, richer in NH_3 , is formed: $[\text{Mn}(\text{NH}_3)_9(\text{NH}_2)][\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}]$. The solns. of I and II become green on addn. of even the weakest acids, especially if heated, whereby gels are formed contg. less CN than the original salts. II does not become blue on keeping over solid KOH or CaCl_2 , but does so in the presence of moisture or acidic vapors. I is more readily decompd. than II. The bimetallic salts are more effectively hydrolyzed only in the presence of H ions: $[\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_4(\text{OH})_2]^{2-} + 2\text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{Mo}(\text{CN})_3(\text{OH})_2(\text{III}) + 2\text{HCN}$. III, a dark-green gel, shows no acidic properties. It is peptized by the action of bases and, being unstable, it is converted irreversibly into $\text{Mo}(\text{OH})_3$. The latter

ASB. S. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

can be prepd. also by pptn. with alkali from the product of reaction of I or II with concd. HCl. The gel is red-brown in transmitted, green-brown in reflected light, and is oxidized by air in the presence of alkalis. Purified with NH_4Cl , HClO_4 and H_2O it shows the compn. $\text{MoO}_3 \cdot 11\text{H}_2\text{O}$, it is readily sol. in concd. acids, its solns. are red to brown-purple. Its acid solns. have a weaker reducing power than similar solns. of Mo^5 or Mo^{VI} compds. The potential of a Pt electrode in acid solns. is $\text{E} = 0.27$ v. A jump corresponding to the intermediate transition of Mo^{VI} into Mo^5 during the KMnO_4 titration of Mo^{VI} solns. could not be observed, and hence it appears that the compd. is oxidized directly to Mo^{VI} .

J. Wierzbicki

The influence of complex formation on the attainment of equilibrium in some oxidation-reduction systems. WIKTOR F. JAKOŃ and MARIAN R. RUSNAK, *Chem. Listy* 26 (1931) 619-621 (in Polish). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 6, 503 (1931) (1931) (in English). Solns. of $[H_2MoO_4]_2$ and H_2SO_4 (I) were pipetted into weighed quantities of $NH_4MoO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ (II) and equal potentials were created in a stream of CO_2 . The pH was maintained const. (≈ 0.2) with a large excess of acetate buffer. The stream of CO_2 showed no change in acidity of the soln., buffer mixts. of the same acidity had no noticeable effect on the oxidation-reduction potentials. The curves obtained were characteristic for all oxidation-reduction systems obeying the Nernst law except at low activities, where more complicated phenomena are taking place, and the curve deviates from a logarithmic form. The pure complex II imparted a basic potential to the indifferent electrode, but with increasing concns. of Mo the potentials finally increased in the direction of the noble potentials. The anions of the complex II function as an active reducing agent, the Mo and H ions play the role of oxidizing agents toward them. A considerable sensitivity of the electrode toward small addns. of Mo to weakly acidified solns. of II may indicate a slight hydrolysis of the oxidation-reduction complex and liberation of Mo acid ions. To prep. II dissolve 11 g. NH_4 molybdate in 150 cc. H_2O contg. 3 cc. 50% $AcOH$, add to 2 g. hydrazine sulfate in 100 cc. H_2O , heat until the evolution of N ceases, add to the hot soln. 2 g. NH_4Cl , after cool to 40° , treat with 2 g. NH_4Cl , after 48 hrs. decant the dark ruby crystals from the slurr., wash with 50, 50 and 90% $EtOH$ and with ether, and dry in air. It was purpl. by cryst. the comp. form from weak NH_4 solns. of $NH_4H_2MoO_4$ and MoO_4^{2-} . It was purpl. from partially reduced Mo solns. of acidity giving minimal potentials as dark blue crystals. The crystals f.g. in H_2O soln. which then slowly slowly changes through green to a light brown.



Quadrivalent molybdenum. III. Oxychloromolyb-
dous acid. Stability of acid solutions of quadrivalent
molybdenum. W. F. Jakob and L. Cyvins-Schulowski
Rozwidy Chem. 10, 116 (1970); cf. C. A. 27, 3668.
 $K_2Mo(CN)_8(OH)_2$ heated with dil. HCl yields $Mo(CN)_8$
 $(OH)_2$, which is boiled under reflux of hex. with concd.
HCl. The soln. is concd. in vacuo to a syrup, which is
exhd. with Et_2O . This dissolves H_2MoCl_4 , leaving
 H_2MoCl_4 in the aq. layer, from which a violet oil seps,
yielding solid $MoCl_3(OH) \cdot 3H_2O$ (1); when dried. Solns.
of I are violet, yield a brown ppt. with aq. NH_3 , and do
not change color with CNS⁻ or MoO_4^{2-} . IV. Decomposi-
tion of octacyanomolybdates. Dicyanic acids. *Ibid.*
151-5. — $K_2Mo(CN)_8$ boiled with 3% H_2SO_4 yields HCN
and $Mo(CN)_8(OH)_2 \cdot xH_2O$, oxidized by H_2O_2 to H_2Mo-
 $(CN)_8 \cdot 3MoCl_3 \cdot xH_2O$. H. C. P. A.

ADP 31.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

2

Common Elements
Open
Metals
Nonmetals
Gases
Liquids
Solids
Alloys
Composites
Polymers
Ceramics
Metals
Nonmetals
Gases
Liquids
Solids
Alloys
Composites
Polymers
Ceramics

Properties and Properties Index

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Polish School, Olwice, Poland). *Prilozhenie* 4.
30-44 (1946).—An address. A. Bapczyński

ASS-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDITION: 1954
EDITION: 1954

[illegible]

Distr: 4E2c

Photochemical reactions of octacyanides of molybdenum (IV). Zbigniew Jakób and Wiktor Jakób (Univ. Kraków, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Pol. Ser. Chem.* 1981, 27(1), 1-10. Prayrod., Mat., Fiz., Chem. No. 2, 40-60 (1980) (English summary).— $K_2Mo(CN)_8$ (I) was prepd. by the modified method of W. Jakób and Turkiewicz (C.A. 26, 2934a). The procedure is: Reduce MoO_3 with excess hydrazine sulfate (II) in hot concd. HCl (1.5 ml./g. MoO_3), filter the red-brown soln., dil. with large amt. of H_2O , ppt. $MoO(OH)_3$ with a small excess NH_3 , wash, filter, add 2.5 molen KCN per 1 mole Mo, heat, and add 0.25 mole KOH, evap. H_2O in $vacuo$; when blue crystals appear add further small portions of KOH, cool, and filter the red-brown $K_2Mo(CN)_8(OH)_2$ (III); expose the green filtrate to light, filter, and combine the 2 portions of III. Add 1 mole III to 1 l. 0.5N

KCN, sat. with CO_2 with vigorous shaking, when yellow or brown color appears, neutralize with concd. AcOH passing a stream of air through the soln., evap. in $vacuo$, filter, and wash the resulting I twice with 50% and twice with 90% EtOH. Yellow I (5 g. 1.2H₂O in 1.5 l. H₂O), exposed to daylight at 14-17°, became orange, red, and violet. In all cases only III was isolated, contrary to Collinberg (C.A. 18, 3323). After 45 min. the red color intensity reached a max., and upon interruption of exposure yellow I was regenerated. Violet solns. afforded either $III \cdot 6H_2O$ upon KOH addn., or violet $Cd(NH_4)_2Mo(CN)_8(OH)_2$ upon Cd^{++} , NH_4Cl , and NH_3 addns (C.A. 27, 5009). No photolysis was detected at 40° and above. From nonirradiated I, cryst., sparingly sol., yellow $Cd_2Mo(CN)_8 \cdot 8H_2O$, yellow $Mn_2Mo(CN)_8 \cdot 8H_2O$, and dark-yellow $Tl_2Mo(CN)_8$ were obtained. To 1.5 l. aq. soln., contg. 5 g. 1.2H₂O and 80 ml. 2N NH_3 , irradiated to brown-red, 60 ml. 0.5N $CdNO_3$ was added; cryst. red $Cd_2Mo(CN)_8(NH_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ was obtained.

CC
1/2

POLAND/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds.

C.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 35675

Author : Jakob Wiktor, Ogorzalek Maria

Inst : -

Title : The Nature of Peroxidation Bridges in Binuclear Cobalt-Ammine.

Orig Pub : Roczn. Chem., 1956, 30, No 4, 1055-1066

Abstract : The decomposition process of I in an alkali medium has been investigated in order to explain the structure of the complex $[\text{Co}_2\text{O}_2(\text{NH}_3)_{10}]^{5+}$ (I). The reaction between the solid phase $[\text{Co}_2\text{O}_2(\text{NH}_3)_{10}](\text{NO}_3)_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and a HNO_3 solution has also been studied. This reaction proceeds according to the composite equation: $6 [\text{Co}_2\text{O}_2(\text{NH}_3)_{10}]^{4+} + 10\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{I} + 8 [\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5 \text{H}_2\text{O}]^{3+} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3/2 \text{O}_2$.

Card 1/2

$[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5 \text{H}_2\text{O}]^{3+}$.

Card 2/2

JAKOB, Wiktor; SAMOTUS-KOSINSKA, Alina; STASICKA, Zofia

On investigations of the photochemical reactions of octacyano-
molybdates (IV) and octacyano-tungstates (IV). Roczniki
36 no.1:165-167 '62.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Jagellonian University,
Krakow.

JAKOB, Wiktor; JAKOB, Zbigniew [deceased]

Investigations of the photochemical reactions of octacyanomolybdates (IV) and octacyanotungstates (IV). Pts. 1-2. Roczniki chemii 36 no.4: 593-609 '62.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Jagellonian University, Krakow.

JAKOB, Wiktor, prof. dr

Dr. Jan Zygmunt Robel; obituary. Wiad chem 17 no.6:321-324
Je '63.

1. Kierownik Zakladu Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet
Jagiellonski, Krakow.

Journal of Management Education, 20(6), 709-728

There is no reason to expect that the observed inhibition is due to

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Soviet State University,
Leningrad.

INORGANIC Chem

DECLASSIFIED
C. 62.

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Theory of acidimetric analysis. Z. L. Jakubowski.
 (Poland). Bull. intern. acad. polon. sci., (1955) 3, 1-10.
 Ser. A, 1955, 70 pp in English. Rollet's equations
 (C. A. 26, 8273) for errors in acidimetry are modified to the
 form $E = 100\sqrt{K/C_0} (10^{\Delta pH} - 10^{-\Delta pH})$ and $\Delta pH = P_0 +$
 $P_1 + \Sigma a$, in which E = % pH uncertainty error, K = const.
 of titration, C_0 = final concn. of the product
 of titration, P_0 = acidity indicated by the indicator, P_1 =
 stoichiometric acidity after titration, Σa = sum of empirical
 corrections for salt and colloidal effects on the indicator and
 the uncertainty in detecting the color change. 1 p. R

1952

CA 475 4, 5

Errors in acidimetry and alkalimetry Zbigniew L.
Jakob (Higher Polytech. School, Gliwice, Poland) *Anal.*
Chem. 4, 305-10 (1954) An address A. 5

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Vol. 9, No. 10/11, 195

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TECHNOLOGY

Zagreb, Yugoslavia

See: West European Communications, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

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On certain properties of the functions $h_q(m)$ and $L_q(m)$ and their application to the study of periodicity of the series $\{q^n\}_{\text{mod } m^k}$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$). Annales pol math 9 no.1:1-24 '60.

(EBAI 10:9/10)

(Numbers, Theory of) (Functions) (Series)

S/274/63/000/002/007/019
A095/A126

AUTHORS: Martyniuk-Lewko, Sergiusz, Jakóbozyk, Mieczysław

TITLE: Time-sweep generator

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Radiotekhnika i Elektrosvyaz', no. 2, 1963,
63, 2A385 P (Polish pat., cl. 21 a, 28/02, no. 44342, April 10,
1961)

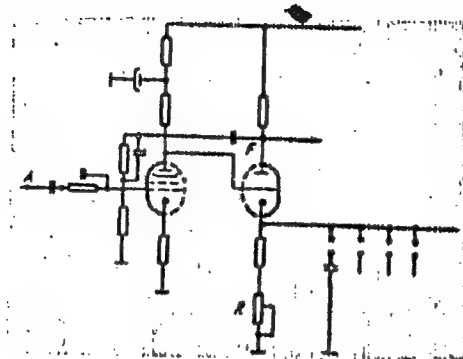
TEXT: The object of the patent is a horizontal sweep generator circuit for oscillographs (see Fig.), consisting of a pentode preamplifier and an output stage with anode-cathode load, with strong positive feedback. The cathode load of the output stage is shunted by a capacitor, whose value varied depending on the position of the range-switch; a continuous frequency-control is obtained by means of the variable resistance R in the output stage cathode. The synchronization signal is applied to the terminal A.

Card 1/2

Time-sweep generator

S/274/63/000/002/007/019

Figure



I.Z.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SAKORCZYNSKI, B.

SOURCE, given names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation: /not given/

Sources: Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 6, June 1961, p 336.

Data: "Increased Control of Trichinellosis."

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38 7 Jan 1952, (CJML 22:2)

1. Of the First Clinic of Internal Diseases (Head--Prof. Leon
Tochowicz, M. D.) of Krakow Medical Academy.

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A case of typhoid fever bacilli carrier treated by chloromycetin.
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1. Of the First Clinic of Internal Diseases (Head--Prof. L. T.
Tochowicz, M. D.) of Krakow Medical Academy.

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8 no.10:382-385 9 Mar 1953. (CJML 24:5)

1. Of the First Internal Clinic (Head--Prof. Leon Tochowicz, M.D.) of
Krakow Medical Academy.

JAKOBIEC, Mieczyslaw; KRAUSS-ZAKI, Janina

Treatment of parenchymatous jaundice with BAL. Polski tygod. lek.
9 no.26:812-814 26 June 54.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Krakowie, kierownik:
prof. dr Leon Tochowicz.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, therapy,
dimercaprol)

(DIMERCAPROL, therapeutic use,
hepatitis, infect.)

JAKOBIEC, Mieczyslaw

Inflammatory diseases of the kidneys and their treatment with systemic antibodies. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 26 no.3:347-358 1956.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Krakowie, Kierownik: prof. dr. med. L. Tochowicz, Krakow, I Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. Koparnika 17.

(GLOMERULONEPHRITIS, therapy,
urinary antibodies (Pol))

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,

urinary antibodies, ther. of glomerulonephritis (Pol))

(URINE,

antibodies, ther. of glomerulonephritis (Pol))

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

Preparation of 2-aminothiazole, Bornstein, P. J. J. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

At 1000

Utilization of sulfate turpentine for the preparation of medicinal products. B. Bobrański, T. Jakóbiec, and J. Pomorski (Zakład Chem. Farm. A.M., Wrocław). *Acta Polon. Pharm.* 12, 81-6(1955).--By fractional distn. of sulfate turpentine, a waste product of the cellulose industry, the sample yielded approx. 40% pinene, b. 154-60°, of sufficient purity to be used for camphur and terpene hydrate synthesis.

L. J. Motronski

(2)

A novel synthesis of bisethabromide of methylbis(di-
methylaminoethyl)amine. R. Dobruszki, J. Jakubiec,
and D. Policz (Inst. Pharm. Chem., Wrocław, Poland).
Acta Polon. Pharm. 12, 105-4 (1955) (Engl. summary);
cf. C.A. 46, 896i. —(HOCH₂CH₂)₂NH (53.6 g.) mixed with
460 ml. HBr (d. 1.473) is distd. through a 30 cm. Widmer
column until 120 ml. distillate is collected. The mixt. is
refluxed 1 hr., 155 ml. distd. off, again refluxed 3-4 hrs., 135
ml. distd. off, and the residue cooled and crystd. by adding
75 ml. AcOMe to give 102-10 g. crude NH(CH₂CH₂Br)₂.
HBr (I). 1 (30 g.), 10 g. 92% HCO₂H, and 20 ml. 35%
HCHO heated 1.5-2 hrs. yields on evapn. in vacuo 31 g.
crude MeN(CH₂CH₂Br)₂ (II), m. 147° (from AcOH-Pt₂O).
II (3.28 g.), 2.5 g. EtMe₃N, and 35 ml. abs. EtOH heated 3
hrs. yield after evapn. and addn. of 80-100 ml. abs. Et₂O
3.5 g. of MeN(CH₂CH₂NMe₂EtBr)₂.
R. Dobruszki.

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BOBRANSKI, B.; JAKOBIEC, T.; PRELICZ, D.

New neurotropic barbituric acid derivatives. Acta Poloniae
pharm. 12 no.4:237-240 1955.

1. Z Instytutu Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczałnej PAN im.
L.Hirszfelda. Z Zakładu Chemii Farmaceutycznej oraz II Kliniki
Chorob Wewnętrznych we Wrocławiu.

(BARBITURATES.

pharmacol. of several barbituric acid deriv.)

Country : POLAND
 Category : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G
 Ref. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15432
 Author : Bobranski, B.; Jakobiec, T.; Prolicz, D.
 Institut. : -
 Title : On the Action of Iodine on 5,5-Diallylbarbituric Acid
 Orig. Pub. : Roczn. chem., 1956, 30, No 2, 483-492
 Abstract : In continuation of the work begun earlier (see report I, Ref Zhur-Khim, 1957, 19216), the structure of the product which is formed under the action of I₂ in the absence of HI on 5,5-diallylbarbituric acid (I), both in an acid and in an alkaline medium, was examined. The product obtained differed in composition from the earlier-prepared I under the action of I₂ on I in a weak alkaline medium (Bougault, J., Guillou, J., C. r. Acad. sci., 1931, 193, 463).
 Card: 1/9

G - 60

Country :
Category : 3

Doc. No. : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15432

Author :
Instit. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : of HIO on 5-allyl-5-(β -oxy- γ -iodopropyl)-bar-
cont'd. bituric acid (III). During the reduction of II
with Zn powder, I is again recovered. The
structure of II is also confirmed by the fact
the HIO convert 5-allyl-5-(β -oxypropyl)-bar-
bituric acid (IV) into (V), and 5-acetonyl-5-



Cards: 3/9

G - 61

Category :

G

Orig. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959,

No. 15432

Author :

Institut. :

Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract
cont'd.

: is dissolved in a small quantity of alcohol; an aqueous solution of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ is added, and 12 g. of II is obtained, m.p. $215-218^\circ$ (decomposition; from alcohol). Analogous results are obtained by conducting the reaction at different values of pH > 7 . 3.5 g. of III, 100 ml. of water, 20 ml. of 10% H_2SO_4 and 0.72 g. of KIO_3 are heated to 80° , 1.1 g. of KI in 20 ml. of water are added, and 3.5 g. of II is obtained, m.p. $214-216^\circ$ (from aqueous alcohol).

Card:

5/9

G - 62

Country	:	G
Category	:	
Abs. Jour	:	Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15432
Author	:	
Institut.	:	
Title	:	
Orig. pub.	:	
Abstract cont'd.	:	<p>1 g. of II, 100 ml. of water and 1 g. of Zn powder are boiled for two hours, and 0.3 g. of I is separated out from the filtrate. 1.8 g. of KI and 0.72 g. of KIO_3 in 30 ml. of water are added to 2.3 g. of IV and 1 g. of KI in 5 ml. of hot water and 2 ml. of 16% H_2SO_4 at 80°, washed with $Na_2S_2O_3$ solution after about 12 hours, and 2.5 g. of V is obtained, m.p. $210.5-211^\circ$ (decomposition; from alcohol). 2.2 g. of IV, 0.75 g. of KIO_3, 2 ml. of 16%</p>
Card:	:	6/9

Country :
Category :

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959,

No. 15432

Author :
Instit. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract
cont'd.

: H_2SO_4 and 10 ml. of water are heated to 80° ,
1.1 g. of KI in 20 ml. of water are added, 2.2
g. of V is obtained, m.p. $211-212^\circ$ (decomposi-
tion; from water). 11 g. of VI, 3.6 g. of KIO_3 ,
200 ml. of water and 50 ml. of 10% H_2SO_4 are
heated to 80° , 5.5 g. of KI in 70 ml. of water
are added, and after 24 hours 12 g. of VII are
obtained, m.p. $211-212^\circ$ (decomposition; from
water); 24-dinitrophenylhydrazones, m.p. $230-$
 232° . 6 g. of VII in 250 ml. of 10% H_2SO_4 are

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7/9

G - 63

G - 614

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JAKOBIEC, T.

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19217

Author : Bobranski B., Jakobiec T., Prolicz D.

Inst : Res. Lab. Pharmaceutical Chem., Acad. Med. Warsaw - Inst. Immunology & Experimental

Title : Action of Iodine on 5-isopropyl-5-allylbarbituric acid. *Therapy of Polio*
Acad. Sci., Warsaw

Orig Pub: Roczn. Chem., 1956, 30, No 1, 165-174.

Abstract: In quest of nontoxic preparations, having an effect on the nervous system, the reaction of iodine with 5 isopropyl-5-allylbarbituric acid (I) was studied. As a result 5-isopropyl 5-(β -hydroxy- γ -iodopropyl)-barbituric acid (II) is formed. Structure II is confirmed: 1) by oxidation with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in an acid medium with the formation of 5-isopropyl-5-(γ -iodoacetyl)-barbituric acid (III); 2) Regeneration of I by boiling II with water and Zn-dust. III when boiled with water and Zn-dust is transformed into 5-isopropyl-5-acetylbarbituric acid

Card : 1/3

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19217

H_2SO_4 is acidified with $H_2Cr_2O_7$ in 40 cc water (heating on a water bath 15 min.), and obtained are 4.5 g. III, m.p. 200-201° (dec.; from alc.); 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones, does not melt up to 300°. / 5 g. I is dissolved in 25 g. conc. H_2SO_4 , after 15 min. it is poured into water, and obtained are 5 g. V, m.p. 188-190° (from alc.); benzoyl derivative, m.p. 173-175° (from ethylacetate); acetyl derivative, m.p. 144-145° (from benzene). / 2 g. III is boiled 2.5 hours with 2 g. Zn-dust and 100 cc water and obtained are 0.5 g. IV, m.p. 259-261°; 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones, decomp. p. 260°. 0.5 g. V is oxidized in the same way as II, and is obtained 0.3 g. IV.

Card : 3/3

W. Jakubiec, I.

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthotic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19216.

Author : Bobranski B., Jakubiec I., Prolicz D.

Inst :

Title : Action of Iodine on 5,5-diallylbarbituric Acid. I.

Orig Pub: Roczn. Chem., 1956, 30, No 1, 175-184.

Abstract: At the action of iodine on 5,5-diallylbarbituric acid (I) in an acidic medium even with a surplus of iodine 5-allyl-5-(2-hydroxy-7-iodopropyl)-barbituric acid only (II) is obtained. Only in the presence of a surplus of KIO_3 is the compound $C_{10}H_{12}O_4N_2J_2$ (III) obtained. The structure of II is determined: 1) by oxidation with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in acidulous media with the formation of 5-allyl-5-iodoacetylbarbituric acid (IV); 2) the reduction of II by boiling with water and Zn-dust with the formation of I; in analogical conditions IV yields 5-allyl-

Card : 1/3

Card : 1/3

1
The first of these is the "General
Statement of the Committee on the
Internal Security - Subcommittees."
The second is the "General
Statement of the Committee on the
Internal Security - Subcommittees."
The third is the "General
Statement of the Committee on the
Internal Security - Subcommittees."
The fourth is the "General
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The ninth is the "General
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Internal Security - Subcommittees."
The tenth is the "General
Statement of the Committee on the
Internal Security - Subcommittees."

Country : POLAND

V

Category: Pharmacology. Toxicology. Ganglionic Blocking Agents.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 27769

Author : Bobranski, Boguslaw; Jakobiec, Tadeusz; Prelicz, Danuta

Inst : -

Title : On New Chemical Compounds which Block the Activity of Autonomous Nerve Ganglia.

Orig Pub: Dissert. pharmec. PAN, 1956, 8, No 4, 249-255

Abstract: Bis-quaternary nitrogenous bases of the type of pendionide are obtained by means of heating of methyl-bis (beta-bromoethyl)-amine with tertiary amines. Compounds which contain diethylmethylamine, N-methylpiperidine, N-methylmorpholine and

Card : 1/2

V-24

JAKOBIEC, T.

SCIENCE

PERIODICAL: ROCZNIKI CHEMII, Vol. 31, No. 2, 1957

JOKOBIEC, T. New derivatives of barbituric acid. p. 559

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol 8, No. 4
April 1959, Unclass

JAKOBIEC, Tadeusz, dr.

Syntheses of new derivatives of pentaerythrite with expected central activity. Wiad chem 16 no.5:336-339 My '62.

1. Zaklad Farmakologii, Akademia Medyczna, Wroclaw.

JAKOBIEC, Tadeusz

Synthesis of new ester derivatives of monobenzalpentacerythritol and pentacerythritol. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 12 no.2:252-268 '64.

1. Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Wrocław.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

JAKOBKIEWICZ, J.

Progress in plague control. Polski tygod. lek. 6 no.20:682-686
14 May 1951. (CIML 21:1)

JEJCASENICO, Janusz; CYBULSKA, Jadwiga; HULEWICKA, Józefa; JAKUBKIEWICZ,
Julia; ZARZYCKA, Zofia; CZARKOWSKA-FELICZYŃSKA, Halina.

An epidemic of pharyngitis caused by *Streptococcus pyogenes*
type 12. Przegl. epidemiol. 19 no.1:83-86 1965

1. Z Zakładu Bakteriologii Państwowego Zakładu Higieny, Stacji
Sanitarnej-Epidemiologicznej dla m. st. Warszawy i Pielęgniarek;
Stacji Sanitarnej-Epidemiologicznej Warszawa-Okęcie.

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SECRET

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619420007-2"

JAKOB, Miloslav, inz.; JAKOBOVA, Anna, inz.

Methods of corrosion measurement of the glued metal joints.
Sbornik skol ban 8 no.3:321-327 '62.

1. Odborný asistent katedry nauky o kovech, Vysoká škola báňská,
Ostrava (for Jakob).

1 6259-65 ENP(w)/ENA(d)/T/ENP(t)/ENP(z)/ENP(b) MJW/JD
 02/0032/014/014/012/0918/0928
 ABBESSION NR: APSC19909
 (Engineer, Candidate of sciences)

APPROSSION NR: AP5019909

AUTHOR: Prake, T. (Engineer : Poldyna, V. (Engineer, Candidate of sciences))
Jakobova, A. (Engineer)

15110, 15111, 15125, and 15225

AUTHOR: Frank A. Jakobson, A. (Engineer)
 TITLE: Heat resistance of boiler steels 15110, 15111, 15125, and 15225
 15110, 15111, 15125, and 15225

DATE: 12/15/64
 TITLE: Heat resistance of
 SOURCE: Stroimaterialy, v. 14, no. 12, 1964, 918-928

15111 steel, 15123 steel, 15125 steel

...the long-term creep tests of low-alloy steels of the Cr-Mo type. There are the

... ..

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ústav metalurgický, VZKG, Ostrava Metallurgical Research
Institute, VZKG/
Card 2/2